

## § 864.9245

human red blood cells for in vitro diagnostic use.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 864.9.

[45 FR 60643, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 65 FR 2310, Jan. 14, 2000]

## § 864.9245 Automated blood cell separator.

(a) *Identification*. An automated blood cell separator is a device that uses a centrifugal or filtration separation principle to automatically withdraw whole blood from a donor, separate the whole blood into blood components, collect one or more of the blood components, and return to the donor the remainder of the whole blood and blood components. The automated blood cell separator device is intended for routine collection of blood and blood components for transfusion or further manufacturing use.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is a guidance for industry and FDA staff entitled “Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Automated Blood Cell Separator Device Operating by Centrifugal or Filtration Separation Principle.”

[72 FR 67644, Nov. 30, 2007]

## § 864.9275 Blood bank centrifuge for in vitro diagnostic use.

(a) *Identification*. A blood bank centrifuge for in vitro diagnostic use is a device used only to separate blood cells for further diagnostic testing.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 864.9.

[45 FR 60645, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 65 FR 2310, Jan. 14, 2000]

## § 864.9285 Automated cell-washing centrifuge for immuno-hematology.

(a) *Identification*. An automated cell-washing centrifuge for immuno-hematology is a device used to separate and prepare cells and sera for further in vitro diagnostic testing.

## 21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60646, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.9300 Automated Coombs test systems.

(a) *Identification*. An automated Coombs test system is a device used to detect and identify antibodies in patient sera or antibodies bound to red cells. The Coombs test is used for the diagnosis of hemolytic disease of the newborn, and autoimmune hemolytic anemia. The test is also used in crossmatching and in investigating transfusion reactions and drug-induced red cell sensitization.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60646, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.9320 Copper sulfate solution for specific gravity determinations.

(a) *Identification*. A copper sulfate solution for specific gravity determinations is a device used to determine whether the hemoglobin content of a potential donor's blood meets the required level (12.5 grams per 100 milliliters of blood for women and 13.5 grams per 100 milliliters of blood for men).

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 864.9.

[45 FR 60647, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 65 FR 2310, Jan. 14, 2000]

## § 864.9400 Stabilized enzyme solution.

(a) *Identification*. A stabilized enzyme solution is a reagent intended for medical purposes that is used to enhance the reactivity of red blood cells with certain antibodies, including antibodies that are not detectable by other techniques. These enzyme solutions include papain, bromelain, ficin, and trypsin.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60647, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.9550 Lectins and protectins.

(a) *Identification*. Lectins and protectins are proteins derived from